

THE BILDERBERG 2000 CONFERENCE

Every year since 1954, the secretive Bilderberg Group, comprising elite powerbrokers from Europe and North America, has met to discuss, and influence, the changing global political, economic and social landscape.

The group of approximately 120 participants or attendees (they're not referred to as members) varies from year to year, and a 30-strong inner circle, the Bilderberg Steering Committee, allegedly gets together before the annual meeting and on one other occasion during the year.

As the media—with the exception of a few hand-picked representatives who are bound to secrecy—are not allowed entry to report on the annual meeting, speculation is always rife in the lead-up as to the meeting's actual location and what items are on the agenda. During and after the meeting, speculation continues as to the identity of the participants and the subjects discussed and marked for action.

The build-up to this year's Bilderberg 2000 meeting was no exception, its location a well-guarded secret until closer to the scheduled date, 1–3 June. For months beforehand it was thought by attendees and Bilderberg-watchers that it would take place in Austria or Switzerland, but it was actually held in Belgium at the Château du Lac Hotel in Genvel, near Brussels.

The following "press release" and list of participants was issued by the Bilderberg Group at lunchtime on Saturday 3 June, at the close of the conference. The list is by no means an accurate record of everyone who attended, as it is believed that participants or invited attendees may choose to have their names withheld. There are 98 names on this list. (Bill Clinton was officially in Berlin at the time. Did he make an unannounced visit to Brussels, even though he is not listed as a Bilderberg participant?)

Freelance photographer Tony Gosling and others staked out the scene and took fleeting snaps of attendees from a distance (see website, www.bilderberg.org/2000pics.htm).

Many of these people are not readily identifiable, and it's likely that the early arrivals are on the Steering Committee. (The hotel provided a canvas shield to hide the identity of arriving/departing guests.) These "mug shots" have now been posted on the Net for anyone in-the-know to put names to. The website is maintained by Grattan Healy, Adviser on Energy and Research with the Green/EFA Group in the European Parliament. (To see the "Wanted List", go to http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/grattan_healy/wanted.html.)

For more background on the Bilderberg Group, see Armen Victorian's article in NEXUS 3/01 (Dec 1995–Jan 1996 issue). For lists of Bilderberg participants since 1954, see Grattan Healy's website or refer to R. Gaylon Ross Sr's *Who's Who of the Elite* (2nd Revised Edition, January 2000, ISBN 0-9649888-0-1).

PRESS RELEASE BILDERBERG MEETINGS 3 June 2000

The 48th Bilderberg meeting was held in Brussels, Belgium, 1–3 June 2000. Among other subjects, the Conference discussed US Elections, Globalisation, New Economy, the Balkans, EU Enlargement, the European Far Right.

Approximately 100 participants from North America and Europe attended the discussions. The meeting was private in order to encourage frank and open discussion.

Bilderberg takes its name from the hotel in Holland where the first meeting took place in May 1954. That pioneering meeting grew out of the concern expressed by leading citizens on both sides of the Atlantic that Western Europe and North America were not working together as closely as they should on common

problems of critical importance. It was felt that regular, off-the-record discussions would help create a better understanding of the complex forces and major trends affecting Western nations in the difficult post-war period.

The Cold War has now ended. But in practically all respects there are more, not fewer, common problems—from trade to jobs, from monetary policy to investment, from ecological challenges to the task of promoting international security. It is hard to think of any major issue in either Europe or North America whose unilateral solution would not have repercussions for the other.

Thus the concept of a European–American forum has not been overtaken by time. The dialogue between these two regions is still—even increasingly—critical.

What is unique about Bilderberg as a forum is the broad cross-section of leading citizens that are assembled for nearly three days of informal and off-the-record discussion about topics of current concern, especially in the fields of foreign affairs and the international economy; the strong feeling among participants that, in view of the

differing attitudes and experiences of the Western nations, there remains a clear need to further develop an understanding in which these concerns can be accommodated; the privacy of the meetings, which has no purpose other than to allow participants to speak their minds openly and freely. In short, Bilderberg is a small, flexible, informal and off-the-record international forum in which different viewpoints can be expressed and mutual understanding enhanced.

Bilderberg's only activity is its annual conference. At the meetings, no resolutions are proposed, no votes taken and no policy statements issued. Since 1954, forty-seven conferences have been held. The names of the participants are made available to the press. Participants are chosen for their experience, their knowledge and their standing; all participants attend Bilderberg

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in a private and not an official capacity. There are usually about 120 participants, of whom about two-thirds come from Europe and the balance from North America. About one-third are from government and politics, and two-thirds from finance, industry, labour, education, communications.

Participants have agreed not to give interviews to the press during the meeting. In contacts with the news media after the conference, it is an established rule that no attribution should be made to individual participants of what was discussed during the meeting.

There will be no press conference. A list of participants is appended.

BILDERBERG MEETINGS
Brussels, Belgium
1-3 June 2000

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
3 June 2000

Abbreviations

A: Austria; **B:** Belgium; **CH:** Switzerland; **CDN:** Canada; **D:** Germany; **DK:** Denmark; **E:** Spain; **F:** France; **FIN:** Finland; **GB:** Great Britain; **GR:** Greece; **INT:** International; **I:** Italy; **IRL:** Ireland; **KS:** Kosovo; **N:** Norway; **NL:** Netherlands; **P:** Portugal; **S:** Sweden; **TR:** Turkey; **USA:** United States of America

Honorary Chairman

B: Davignon, Etienne – Chairman, Société Générale de Belgique

Honorary Secretary-General

GB: Taylor, J. Martin – Chairman, W.H. Smith Group PLC, and

International Adviser, Goldman Sachs International

I: Agnelli, Giovanni – Honorary Chairman, Fiat SpA

I: Agnelli, Umberto – Chairman, IFIL

E: Aguirre y Gil de Biedma, Esperanza – President, the Spanish Senate

USA: Allaire, Paul – Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO, Xerox Corporation

I: Ambrosetti, Alfredo – Ambrosetti Group

DK: Andersen, Bodil Nyboe – Governor, Central Bank of Denmark

CDN: Asper, Israel – Chairman, CanWest Capital Group Inc.

INT: Avery, Graham – Chief Adviser for Enlargement, European Community

P: Balsemão, Francisco Pinto – Professor of Communication Science, New University, Lisbon, and Chairman, Impresa SGPS

S: Barnevik, Percy – Chairman, Investor AB

NL: Benschop, Dick – State Secretary for European Affairs

I: Bernabé, Franco – Special Representative of Italy for Reconstruction Initiatives in the Balkans

D: Betz, Hans-Georg – Visiting Professor, European Studies, Center for European Studies, Columbia and New York Universities

INT: Bildt, Carl – Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Balkans, United Nations

CDN: Black, Conrad – Chair, Telegraph Group Ltd

IRL: Bruton, John – Leader of Fine Gael (opposition party)

GB: Buchanan, Robin W.T. – Senior Partner, Bain & Co. Inc.

GB: Clarke, Kenneth – Member of Parliament (Conservative)

TR: Çolakoglu, Nuri – Chairman and CEO, NTV

F: Collomb, Bertrand – Chairman and CEO, Lafarge

D: Cromme, Gerhard – Chairman of the Executive Board, Thyssen Krupp AG

GR: David, George A. – Chairman, Hellenic Bottling Company SA

USA: Deutch, John M. – Institute Professor, MIT, and former Director, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

GR: Diamandouros, P. Nikiforos – National Ombudsman
USA: Dodd, Christopher J. – Senator (Democrat, Connecticut)

USA: Donilon, Thomas E. – Senior Vice-President, General Counsel and Secretary, FannieMae

USA: Dyson, Esther – Chairman, EDventure Holdings Inc.

INT: Fréchette, Louise – Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations

I: Fresco, Paolo – Chairman, Fiat SpA

CDN: Frum, David – Columnist, *National Post* newspaper

P: Gouveia, Teresa Patrício – Member of Parliament (PSD)

USA: Graham, Donald E. – Publisher, *The Washington Post*

USA: Hagel, Chuck – Senator (Republican, Nebraska)

NL: Halberstadt, Victor – Professor of Economics, Leiden University, and former Honorary Secretary-General, Bilderberg Meetings

N: Hambro, Christian – Director-General, Research Council of Norway

A: Hampel, Erich – Chairman, Creditanstalt-Bankverein

USA: Hutchison, Kay Bailey – Senator (Republican, Texas)

B: Huyghebaert, Jan – Chairman, Almanij NV

B: Janssen, Daniel E. – Chairman, Solvay SA



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S: **Johansson, Leif** – President and CEO, Volvo AB
USA: **Johnson, James A.** – Chairman and CEO, Johnson Capital Partners
USA: **Jordan Jr, Vernon E.** – Managing Director, Lazard Frères & Co. LLC
TR: **Kayhan, Muharrem** – Vice-Chairman of the Board, Söktas, and former President, Tusiad
USA: **Kissinger, Henry A.** – Chairman, Kissinger Associates Inc.
D: **Kopper, Hilmar** – Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Deutsche Bank AG
USA: **Kravis, Henry R.** – Founding Partner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.
USA: **Kravis, Marie-Josée** – Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute Inc.
INT: **Lamy, Pascal** – Commissioner, European Commission
F: **Lévy-Lang, André** – former Chairman, Paribas
B: **Lippens, Maurice** – Chairman, Fortis Bank
FIN: **Lipponen, Paavo** – Prime Minister
USA: **Mathews, Jessica T.** – President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
USA: **McDonough, William J.** – President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York
F: **Montbrial, Thierry de** – Director, French Institute of International Relations
INT: **Moore, Mike** – Director-General, World Trade Organization
D: **Nass, Matthias** – Deputy Editor, *Die Zeit*
NL: **Queen Beatrix** – Her Majesty, the Queen of The Netherlands and of the House of Orange
FIN: **Ollila, Jorma** – Chairman of the Board and CEO, Nokia Corporation
INT: **Padoa-Schioppa, Tommaso** – Member of the Executive Board, European Central Bank
S: **Pagrosky, Leif** – Minister of Trade
GR: **Papandreou, George A.** – Minister for Foreign Affairs
S: **Petersson, Lars-Eric** – President and CEO, Skandia
A: **Petritsch, Wolfgang** – The High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and European Union Chief Negotiator at the Kosovo Peace Talks in Rambouillet and Paris
CH: **Pury, David de** – Chairman, de Pury Pictet Turretini & Co. Ltd
DK: **Rasmussen, Anders Fogh** – Chairman, Liberal Party
N: **Reiten, Eivind** – Executive Vice-President, Corporate Management, Norsk Hydro SA
USA: **Richardson, Bill** – Secretary of Energy
I: **Riotta, Gianni** – Deputy Editor, *La Stampa*
USA: **Rockefeller, David** – Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank International Advisory Council
E: **Rodríguez Inciarte, Matías** – Executive Vice Chairman, BSCH
GB: **Roll, Eric** – Senior Adviser, UBS Warburg
I: **Ruggiero, Renato** – Vice-Chairman, Schroder Salomon Smith Barney, and Chairman, Schroder Salomon Smith Barney, Italy
A: **Scholten, Rudolf** – Member of the Board of Executive Directors, Österreichische Kontrollbank AG
B: **Schoutete de Tervarent, Philippe de** – former Permanent Representative of Belgium to the European Union
DK: **Seidenfaden, Tøger** – Editor-in-Chief, *Politiken*

INT: **Solana Madariaga, Javier** – Secretary-General, Council of the European Union
USA: **Soros, George** – Chairman, Soros Fund Management
USA: **Steinberg, James B.** – Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
F: **Strauss-Kahn, Dominique** – former Minister of Finance, and Professor, University of Paris
KS: **Surroi, Veton** – Publisher, *Koha Ditore*
IRL: **Sutherland, Peter D.** – Chairman, Goldman Sachs International, and Chairman, BP Amoco PLC
USA: **Tarullo, Daniel K.** – Visiting Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center
USA: **Thornton, John L.** – President and CEO, Goldman Sachs Group Inc.
I: **Tremonti, Giulio** – Member of the Finance Commission, Chamber of Deputies
F: **Trichet, Jean-Claude** – Governor, Banque de France
CH: **Vasella, Daniel L.** – Chairman and CEO, Novartis AG
NL: **Veer, Jeroen van der** – Group Managing Director, Royal Dutch Shell group of companies, and Designate President, Royal Dutch Petroleum Company

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— Bilderberg Press Release

USA: **Vink, Lodewijk J.R. de** – Chairman, President and CEO, Warner-Lambert Company
A: **Vranitzky, Franz** – former Federal Chancellor
S: **Wallenberg, Jacob** – Chairman of the Board, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
GB: **Wolf, Martin** – Associate Editor/Economics Commentator, *The Financial Times*
INT/USA: **Wolfensohn, James D.** – President, World Bank
D: **Wolff von Amerongen, Otto** – Chairman and CEO, Otto Wolff GmbH
USA: **Wolfowitz, Paul** – Dean,

Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University

Reporters:

GB: **Micklethwait, R. John** – United States Editor, *The Economist*
GB: **Wooldridge, Adrian D.** – Foreign Correspondent, *The Economist*

NEW BILDERBERG CHAIRMAN:

Viscount Etienne Davignon

Vice-Chair of the European Commission in the 1980s, Viscount Etienne Davignon is Chairman of Société Générale de Belgique—a massive banking and utility conglomerate in Belgium. He is also Chair of the European Round Table of Industrialists, which formulates anti-democratic policy for the European Commission to implement.

Davignon is a founding member of and President of the Association for the Monetary Union of Europe (AMUE), is a member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission and The European Institute in Washington, as well as a director of Anglo-American Mining. He was, and may still be, a governor of The Ditchley Foundation, and he helps run Kissinger Associates.

(Source: *Tony Gosling's website*, <http://www.bilderberg.org/2000.htm> plus links to other relevant sites.)

TEN REASONS why Biotechnology will not ensure Food Security, Protect the Environment and Reduce Poverty in the Developing World

by Miguel A. Altieri, PhD (University of California, Berkeley) and Peter Rosset, PhD (Institute for Food and Development Policy, Oakland, California) © 1999

B iotechnology companies often claim that genetically modified organisms (GMOs)—specifically, genetically altered seeds—are essential scientific breakthroughs needed to feed the world, protect the environment and reduce poverty in developing countries.

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)—and its constellation of international centres around the world, charged with research to enhance food security in the developing world—echoes this view, which rests on two critical assumptions. The first is that hunger is due to a gap between food production and human population density or growth rate. The second is that genetic engineering (GE) is the only or best way to increase agricultural production and thus meet future food needs. Our objective is to challenge the notion of biotechnology as a magic-bullet solution to all of agriculture's ills, by clarifying misconceptions concerning these underlying assumptions.

1. The Real Causes of Hunger

There is no relationship between the prevalence of hunger in a given country and its population. For every densely populated and hungry nation like Bangladesh or Haiti, there is a sparsely populated and hungry nation like Brazil and Indonesia. The world today produces more food per inhabitant than ever before.

Enough is available to provide 4.3 pounds for every person every day: 2.5 pounds of grain, beans and nuts, about a pound of meat, milk and eggs and another of fruits and vegetables.

The real causes of hunger are poverty, inequality and lack of access. Too many people are too poor to buy the food that is available (but often poorly distributed), or lack the land and resources to grow it themselves (Lappé, Collins & Rosset, 1998).

2. The Real Thrust of Genetic Engineering: Profits

Most innovations in agricultural biotechnology have been profit-driven rather than need-driven. The real thrust of the genetic engineering industry is not to make Third World agriculture more productive but, rather, to generate profits (Busch et al., 1990).

This is illustrated by reviewing the principal technologies on the market today: (a) herbicide-resistant crops such as Monsanto's "Roundup Ready" soybeans (seeds that are tolerant to Monsanto's herbicide Roundup), and (b) "Bt" crops which are engineered to produce their own insecticide. In the first instance, the goal is to win a greater herbicide market-share for a proprietary product; and in the second, to boost seed sales at the cost of damaging the usefulness of a key pest management product (the *Bacillus thuringiensis*-based microbial insecticide) relied upon by many farmers, including organic farmers, as a powerful alternative to insecticides.

3. Higher Expenditures, Lower Returns for Growers

The integration of the seed and chemical industries appears destined to accelerate increases in per-acre/hectare expenditures for seeds plus chemicals, delivering significantly lower returns to growers. Companies developing herbicide-tolerant crops are trying to shift as much per-acre/hectare cost as possible from the herbicide onto the seed via seed costs and/or technology charges. Increasingly, price reductions for herbicides will be limited to growers purchasing technology packages.

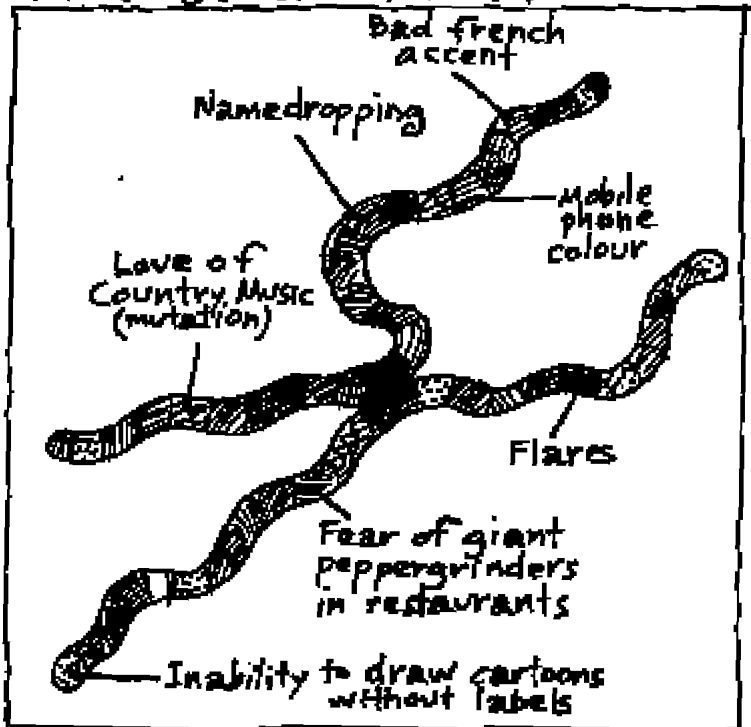
4. GE Seeds Do Not Increase Crop Yields

Recent experimental trials have shown that genetically engineered seeds do not increase the yield of crops. A recent study by the USDA Economic Research Service showed that, in 1998, yields were not significantly different in engineered versus non-engineered crops in 12 of 18 crop/region combinations. In the six crop/region combinations where Bt crops or HRCs fared better, they exhibited increased yields between 5–30%. Glyphosate-tolerant cotton showed no significant yield increase in either region where it was surveyed. This was confirmed in another study examining more than 8,000 field trials, where it was found that Roundup Ready soybean seeds produced fewer bushels of soybeans than similar, conventionally bred varieties (USDA, 1999).

5. Food Safety and Labelling Problems

Many scientists claim that the ingestion of genetically engineered food is harmless. Recent evidence, however, shows that there are potential risks of eating such foods, as the new proteins produced in such

HUMAN GENOME LATEST



foods could act themselves as allergens or toxins, alter the metabolism of the food-producing plant or animal, causing it to produce new allergens or toxins, or reduce its nutritional quality or value.

Because genetically engineered foods remain unlabelled, consumers cannot discriminate between GE and non-GE foods; and if serious health problems arise, it will be extremely difficult to trace these foods to their source. Lack of labelling also helps to shield potentially responsible corporations from liability (Lappé & Bailey, 1998).

6. Failure of the "One Pest, One Gene" Approach

Transgenic plants which produce their own insecticides closely follow the pesticide paradigm, which is itself rapidly failing due to pest resistance to insecticides. Instead of the failed "one pest, one chemical" model, genetic engineering emphasises a "one pest, one gene" approach—shown to fail over and over again in laboratory trials, as pest species rapidly adapt and develop resistance to the insecticide that is present in the plant (Alstad & Andow, 1995).

7. Unknown Impacts on Human Health and Ecosystems

The global fight for market share is leading companies to deploy transgenic crops massively around the world (more than 30 million hectares in 1998), without proper advance testing of short- or long-term impacts on human health and ecosystems.

In the USA, private sector pressure led the White House to decree "no substantial difference" between altered and normal seeds, thus evading normal FDA and EPA testing. Confidential documents made public in an ongoing class action lawsuit have revealed that the FDA's own scientists do not agree with this determination. One reason is that many scientists are concerned that the large-scale use of transgenic crops poses a series of environmental risks that threaten the sustainability of agriculture (Goldberg, 1992; Paoletti & Pimentel, 1996; Snow & Moran, 1997; Rissler & Mellon, 1996; Kendall et al., 1997; Royal Society, 1998).

8. Minimal Funds for Environmental Risk Assessment

There are many unanswered ecological questions regarding the impact of transgenic crops. Many environmental groups have argued for the creation of suitable regulation to mediate the testing and release of transgenic crops to offset environmental risks, and demand a much better assessment and understanding of ecological issues associated with genetic engineering.

This is crucial, as many results emerging from the environmental performance of released transgenic crops suggest that in the development of "resistant crops", not only is there a need to test direct effects on the target insect or weed, but the indirect effects on the plant (i.e., growth, nutrient content, metabolic changes), soil and non-target organisms. Unfortunately, funds for research on environmental risk assessment are very limited. For example, the USDA spends only 1% of the funds allocated to biotechnology research on risk assessment, about \$1–2 million per year.

9. Private Sector Compromises the Public Good

As the private sector has exerted more and more dominance in advancing new biotechnologies, the public sector has had to

invest a growing share of its scarce resources in enhancing biotechnological capacities in public institutions, including the CGIAR, and in evaluating and responding to the challenges posed by incorporating private sector technologies into existing farming systems. Such funds would be much better used to expand support for ecologically based agricultural research, as all the biological problems that biotechnology aims at can be solved using agro-ecological approaches. The dramatic effects of rotations and intercropping on crop health and productivity, as well as of the use of biological control agents on pest regulation, have been confirmed repeatedly by scientific research.

The problem is that research at public institutions increasingly reflects the interests of private funders at the expense of public-good research, e.g., on biological control, organic production systems and agro-ecological techniques. Civil society must request more research by universities and other public organisations on biotechnology alternatives (Krimsky & Wrubel, 1996).

There is also an urgent need to challenge the patent system and intellectual property rights intrinsic to the World Trade Organization, which not only provide multinationals with the right to seize and patent genetic resources, but will also accelerate the rate at which market forces already encourage monocultural cropping with genetically uniform transgenic varieties. Based on history and ecological theory, it is not difficult to predict the negative impacts of such environmental simplification on the health of modern agriculture (Altieri, 1996).

10. Biotechnology Bypasses Agro-Ecological Principles

Although there may be some useful applications of biotechnology (i.e., breeding drought-resistant varieties or crops resistant to weed competition), much of the needed food can be produced by small farmers located throughout the world using agro-ecological technologies (Uphoff & Altieri, 1999). In fact, new rural development approaches and low-input technologies spearheaded by farmers and NGOs around the world are already making a significant contribution to food security at the household, national and regional levels in Africa, Asia and Latin America (Pretty, 1995).

Yield increases are being achieved by using technological approaches based on agro-ecological principles that emphasise diversity, synergy, recycling and integration; and social processes that emphasise community participation and empowerment (Rosset, 1999). When such features are optimised, yield enhancement and stability of production are achieved, as well as a series of ecological services such conservation of biodiversity, soil and water restoration and conservation, and improved natural pest-regulation mechanisms (Altieri et al., 1998). These results are a breakthrough for achieving food security and environmental preservation in the developing world, but their potential and further spread depend on investments, policies, institutional support and attitude changes by policy makers and scientists.

Editor's Note:

For the complete text of this article, plus references, see <http://nature.berkeley.edu/~agroeco3>. Dr Miguel A. Altieri is associate professor in the Division of Insect Biology, Department of Environment Science Policy and Management, University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA; e-mail agroeco3@nature.berkeley.edu. Dr Peter Rosset is Executive Director of the Institute for Food and Development Policy/Food First, e-mail foodfirst@foodfirst.org, website www.foodfirst.org.

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THE LOCKERBIE TRIAL Prosecution Case in Chaos

The two Libyans accused of downing Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December 1988 could not have planted the bomb, according to a devastating scientific report submitted by one of the Crown's star witnesses, said Glasgow's *Sunday Herald* on 14 May. The report threw the prosecution case into disarray and forced a 12-day adjournment of the Lockerbie trial, being held at a Scottish court in The Netherlands.

The report concludes that the shape of the wreckage fragments proves the Semtex bomb was attached to the inner wall of the aircraft's cargo hold, and it pinpoints the exact spot. It claims the bomb was placed behind a fibreglass shell inside the cargo hold, and that panels of the shell could be unscrewed and lifted off. The bomb was not concealed, as the prosecution case alleges, within a cassette player packed into a suitcase which was stored within a luggage container in the cargo hold. Had it been, the shockwave of the explosion would have been muffled and not powerful enough to bring down the plane, the report claims. The prosecution case stands and falls on proving that the two Libyans placed the bomb inside the cassette player.

Prosecution witness Edwin Bollier delivered a detailed analysis of the explosion, claiming the Crown's version was scientifically impossible. Bollier's Swiss company, MEBO, which legally manufactures timing devices, is said by the Crown to have made the timer used to detonate the bomb. When Bollier was finally shown the actual pieces of the timer by police in Dumfries last September, he was adamant that the fragments were not the same timers he had produced.

Following this, Bollier commissioned scientists to investigate the explosion.

This report gained more kudos with the admission in late May by Christopher Protheroe, an aerospace engineer with the Air Accidents Investigation Branch, that he had miscalculated the location of the bomb in his initial study. An erroneous angle measurement meant that the true location was 12 inches from the wall, not 25 inches as he originally reported.

In a further development, Edwin Bollier told the court on 22 June that a "mystery man" had "more or less blackmailed" him into writing to the CIA, blaming Libya for the 1988 bombing. The letter said that Colonel Gaddafi had called for a "secret conference" and that the Lockerbie bomb had been in a suitcase with bundles of dollars, checked in at Tripoli airport on 20 December. However, Bollier insisted he wrote the CIA letter purely because he wanted to find out the identity of his mysterious visitor and the truth behind the Lockerbie bombing.

The defence is seeking to incriminate two groups, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), which has strong links to Syria and Iran.

Another Gagged Witness Prevented from Testifying

In circumstances echoing those of former US Defense Intelligence Agency operative Lester Coleman (see Global News 7/04), another potential key Lockerbie witness, Dr Richard Fuisz,

is being prevented from testifying. United Nations diplomats are reportedly outraged at this apparent suppression and are demanding that Dr Fuisz be released. Dr Fuisz, allegedly a key CIA operative in Syria during the 1980s, claims that Libya is not responsible for the Lockerbie bombing. He was "gagged" in November 1994 under US state secrecy laws and faces 10 years in prison if he reveals anything about the terrorist attack.

US congressional aide Susan Lindauer, involved in early negotiations over the Lockerbie trial, met with Dr Fuisz a month before the gagging. In an affidavit, Lindauer stated that Fuisz has "first-hand knowledge about the Lockerbie case", that "he can identify who orchestrated and executed the bombing" and that "he can confirm absolutely that no Libyan national was involved".

Iranian Intelligence Defector Blames Tehran

On 4 June, the *60 Minutes* current affairs program in the United States revealed claims by a senior Iranian intelligence service defector that the Lockerbie bombing was masterminded by Iran, not Libya. The Iranian, who had been in a refugee camp in Turkey, said he had documents to prove his claims. The program said he was being held in protective custody in Turkey, being de-briefed by the CIA.

"If his story can be confirmed—and American intelligence is trying to do that right now—it would not only disrupt the trial of the two Libyans charged with that bombing, it could interfere with the Clinton administration's efforts at relaxing and improving relations with Iran," the program stated in its introduction.

Lawyers for the two Libyans said they will try to prove that Syrian-backed

Palestinian extremists were the perpetrators in an act of revenge on behalf of Iran over the USS *Vincennes*' shoot-down of a civilian Iran Air plane, with 290 aboard, six months earlier.

Lockerbie Press Aide Revealed as Former MI6 Agent

Scotland's *Sunday Herald* reported on 21 May that Glasgow University law professor Andrew Fulton, employed as deputy director of the university's Lockerbie trial press briefing unit, was one of Britain's most powerful MI6 officers. His last known position was as its Washington, DC, station head. When he moved to the university last year after stepping down from a 30-year career, he offered his services to the briefing unit.

During the first week of the Lockerbie trial at Camp Zeist, Professor Fulton led a lengthy briefing session for more than 50 foreign journalists, detailing aspects of Scottish law and explaining the background to the case. This revelation, only a few weeks later, has undermined claims by the Lockerbie trial briefing unit that it has been giving independent and impartial advice.

The defence team for the two Libyans was reportedly horrified by Fulton's involvement in the unit, and several news services have unofficially said they will no longer use the unit as a source.

(Sources: The Sunday Herald, Glasgow, 14, 21, 28 May 2000; Associated Press, 25 May 2000; The Telegraph, London, 23 June 2000; Reuters, 5 June 2000)

Convincing evidence is emerging that Libya has been framed over the Lockerbie bombing.